

LABOR CLERION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)



Vol. XLIII

San Francisco, March 9, 1945

No. 6

Keep an Eye on the Legislature

Pressure is being brought to bear by the opponents of the prepaid medical care bill on the various members of the Legislature and the committees in the Senate and Assembly which will consider the health insurance bills, S. B. 500 and its companion, A. B. 800. To counteract this pressure, it is absolutely necessary that all the local unions in the State of California write their assemblymen and senators, urging that they support the Governor's Health Bill with the amendments proposed by the California State Federation of Labor to the following effect: That payments to doctors will not be by fixed fee but on a per capita basis; that compensation for services performed be adequate and based on considerations of annual income commensurate with the skill, the experience, and the actual work performed; and that the coverage be increased to all employees and their dependents.

The Governor's bill in the Senate (S. B. 500) has been referred to the committee on governmental efficiency, whose members are: Senators Swing, Powers, McCormack, Rich, Parkman, Seawell, Keating, DeLap, Collier, Burns and Hatfield.

In the Assembly the companion bill (A. B. 800) has been referred to the committee on public health, whose members are: Assemblyman Kraft, Debs, Sam L. Collins, Ralph C. Dills, Emlay, Evans, Field, Gaffney, Hawkins, Massion, McCollister, Pelletier and Thompson.

All the unions should immediately write to the members of these committees, in addition to the legislators from their respective districts.

In their desperate efforts to defeat this socially-needed legislation, it is reported that many of those who are opposing the bill are suddenly posing as champions of the white collar workers, who, they claim, will not benefit from the Act and who are not supporting it. It is ironical, to say the least, to see employers who have opposed every effort made by labor to raise the wages of the "white collar" workers, suddenly become their spokesmen. By no stretch of the imagination can anyone interpret the present compulsory health bill as one that will deprive "white collar" workers of any of the benefits it bestows on all wage earners.

All reliable polls of public opinion have indicated an overwhelming support of a measure such as this, contrary to the confusion that is being spread by its opponents to the effect that the people do not favor such a step.

OPPOSITION TO ANTI-LABOR BILLS MUST BE REGISTERED BY LABOR

Assembly Bill No. 1453, introduced by Assemblyman Call, would extend the existing provisions of the law which prohibits any interference by employers with the political affiliation and activities of their employees, to labor organization in relation to their members.

This bill has been referred to the committee on industrial relations, whose members are: Assemblymen Lyons, Gaffney, Butters, Davis, Dekker, Fletcher, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Hawkins, Hollibaugh, Rosenthal, Stephenson, Stewart and Thompson.

Unions are asked to write their assemblymen, as well as the members of this committee, expressing their opposition to this measure, which would re-

strict the functioning of unions, and is aimed to prevent labor from organizing its political strength.

Assembly Bill No. 1953, introduced by Assemblymen Davis and Call, has been referred to the same committee. This bill forbids labor organizations to levy any assessment upon its members for the purpose of raising funds to participate in a political campaign, or for urging or opposing legislation or any initiative or referendum measure; it also forbids unions to prescribe any penalty for the non-payment of such an assessment, or to suspend, expel or discriminate against any such member in any manner for refusing to pay such an assessment.

This is an obvious infringement upon the rights of labor to carry on its activities through democratic methods, and it would deprive labor of any opportunity to participate in a campaign such as that against the recent Proposition No. 12. This bill is undoubtedly an outgrowth of the DeMille case in Los Angeles, in which the courts ruled in favor of the union, and it must be uncompromisingly and energetically opposed by labor.

Burt B. Curran Labor Leader Dies

A deeply-felt and sincerely mourned loss in the labor movement occurred last Sunday, March 3, when Burt B. Curran, secretary-treasurer of the Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers' Local 420, Los Angeles, passed away.

One of the best-liked men in the labor movement and whose friendship was cherished by innumerable people within and without its ranks, the deceased is survived by his wife and two married daughters.

For over two decades Curran spent his life contributing to the phenomenal growth of the labor movement in Los Angeles, as well as to the organizations with which he has been associated since his advent into union labor. He was a former president of the Joint Council of Teamsters in Los Angeles. He was also treasurer of the Joint Council, vice-president of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, and served on various government agencies, exerting himself to discharge his many obligations, not only as a labor official but as a patriotic citizen.

Member of organized labor throughout the state join in an expression of heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A.F.L. Wins in Aircraft Plant

HARTFORD, Conn.—The A.F.L. won a smashing victory in the N.L.R.B. election conducted among the employees of the huge Pratt & Whitney aircraft plant here. When the ballots were counted, the tally showed 7235 for the A.F.L. and only 554 for the C.I.O. While a considerable number of workers voted for "no union," the A.F.L. won by a heavy majority and will be designated the exclusive bargaining agency for all the workers in the plant.

Donate to the Red Cross

A.F.L. Insists Final Word on Wage Freeze Is Now Up to President

WASHINGTON.—Sharply rejecting the findings of the public members of the National War Labor Board against any change in the wage freeze, the A.F.L. members of the board called upon President Roosevelt to prevent "economic disaster" by promptly and realistically modifying the Little Steel formula.

Since the President incorporated the Little Steel formula into an executive order and thus made it part of the nation's stabilization program, the A.F.L. group contended that it is up to the President to make the final decision on whether the formula should now be changed.

Arguments of the public members against modification of the formula were blasted to smithereens in the A.F.L. dissent.

The statement charged that the public members, after a year's delay, have resorted to the tricky expedient of changing the "measuring rod" of wages in order to justify their position.

Limited Sphere of Regulation

From the beginning, the A.F.L. group pointed out, the N.W.L.B. has limited its sphere of regulation to "wage rates" and has not used gross earnings or "take-home pay" as its guide. In their latest report, however, the public members seized upon a new measuring rod, "adjusted straight-time hourly earnings." This amounts to a statistical about-face since the "adjustments" that are included make the new measure a kind of "take-home pay figure."

Exposing the injustice of this method, the A.F.L. asserted that if 10 men in a plant received a 10-cents-an-hour increase, an averaging process is used to show that 20 men received a 5-cents-hourly increase.

"Concocted" an Increase

"In this manner," the A.F.L. statement declared, "the public members have concocted a 36.7 per cent increase in adjusted straight time hourly earnings for all wage earners subject to the War Labor Board's jurisdiction."

"The workers of America are disillusioned by this change in wage control technique. But they have not been hypnotized into believing that an increase for some workers is an increase in the wages of all workers. Only statisticians can be confused by the magic of their averaging technique."

Turning to the post-war significance of frozen wage rates, the A.F.L. charged the public members of the W.L.B. with seeking greater government control over collective bargaining, which would be "not only objectionable but an indication of a danger trend of thinking."

"Can Ill Afford to Overlook"

"Submission to government regulation of wages and interference with the rights of American workers during a war fought to defend freedom has been necessary. But even a suggestion that free collective bargaining shall be supplanted in large measure by government regulation during the undefined reconversion period is a timely warning that the organized workers of America can ill afford to overlook."

"The eventual outcome of this kind of thinking is government-dominated and controlled unionism. We cannot subscribe to this 'solution' of the prob-

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 2)

Lift Government Controls Promptly, Following War Victory, Is Consensus of A.F.L. Radio Forum

Unanimous agreement that wartime Government controls should be lifted as soon as safely possible after victory was expressed by representatives of labor, industry and the farmers on the A.F.L. program, "America United."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, the invited guest, touched off the explosive discussion when he declared in his opening talk that if we are to win the peace "we must pay just as much attention to demobilizing the bureaucrats as we do to demobilizing the Army and the Navy."

The American way of life has "lost most of its free blessings" due to the avalanche of laws, executive orders and federal agency regulations since the war, which fill more than twenty fat volumes, the Senator charged. He conceded that most of this regimentation has been necessary to win the war, but concluded that "Mr. John Q. Public has richly earned the right to have his neck taken out of this war yoke at the earliest practical moment."

Phil Pearl, representing the A.F.L., pointed out that voluntary controls have been more effective than Government imposed controls, citing the better than 99 per cent compliance with the no-strike pledge as an example.

Asked about wage controls, Mr. Pearl declared they have worked out very badly in many respects. He said the War Labor Board has prevented workers getting as little as \$28 to \$30 a week from receiving pay increases which their employers were willing to grant on the ground of inflation, yet no restrictions are placed upon profits. This is a situation which workers experiencing difficulty in meeting higher living costs will never understand, he insisted.

Mr. Ben H. Lambe, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, said business had accepted wartime controls but wanted them lifted when the national economy resumes its normal balance, especially price control.

What labor objects to about price control, Mr. Pearl interjected, is not the fact that such controls exist but that they are not well enough enforced. The cost of living, he asserted, has gone far beyond the general increase in wage income.

Fred Bailey, representing the National Grange, emphasized that when government controls are necessary they should be administered by the people affected, not entirely from Washington.

This provoked a discussion of pending manpower legislation, which Mr. Pearl said threatens to reg-

ment the entire nation. Senator Vandenberg agreed with the spokesmen for labor, industry and the farmers that this legislation must take a voluntary form and that compulsory methods should be avoided.

One beneficial effect from government controls was noted by the participants in the broadcast in the fact that they have forced labor, industry and the farmers closer together than ever before in self-defense against encroachment upon their freedoms. It was agreed that every effort should be made to carry over this co-operation into the post-war period in order to win the peace.

Sub-Standard Ruling By W.L.B. Explained

The wheels of the War Labor Board move slowly, encircled as they are by quantities of red tape and endless, rigid, meaningless formulae, the California State Federation of Labor points out in its current news bulletin, and it continues as follows:

For many months several cases have been waiting around the desks of the War Labor Board awaiting the Board's decision on the revision of sub-standard wages formula. It was only by virtue of threatened strikes in the meat packing plants and in the textile industry that the Board was cajoled into action.

It has now revised its national policy by granting to its Regional Boards the discretionary authority to raise sub-standard wages up to \$.55 per hour. The Regional Boards have been authorized to pass on all sub-standard cases without regard to any established wages brackets.

There are several limitations which the unions must note. The Regional Boards are not obligated to approve the \$.55 rate. It is only a discretionary power. The \$.55 rate cannot be put into effect automatically. Approval, through the use of a Form 10, is required. Any union which now have rates of less than \$.55 per hour in their contracts are advised to negotiate immediately with their employers, or as soon as their contracts can be reopened, in order to secure a \$.55 minimum. When such an agreement is reached, both parties should file the Form 10 with the Regional War Labor Board.

It is best to approach the Board on a joint request made by both employer and union. In a dispute case, according to this latest resolution of the National Board, the Regional Boards "in their discretion may take into consideration appropriate prevailing rates in making their determinations." Thus, while the Regional Boards have the discretion to set \$.55 as a minimum in dispute cases, they may, if they so desire, take into account prevailing

THE A.F.L. PRESENTS . . . "AMERICA UNITED"
(Sunday, March 11, KPO, 8:15 A. M., PWT)

"Threat of Monopoly" is the subject for the labor-farm-industry program, "America United," when it is broadcast over KPO next Sunday, March 11, at 8:15 a. m. Guest speaker will be Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Following his talk will be a panel discussion in which participants will be Boris Shishkin of the American Federation of Labor; Emerson P. Schmidt, head of the economics and research division of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Edward A. J'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A.F.L. On Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page One)

lem, which will be inescapable if the rigid control of wages represented by the Little Steel formula is to be continued."

The dissenting report was signed by A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, Vice-President Matthew Woll, Robert J. Watt and James A. Brownlow.

They emphasized at the outset that the record of the President's original 7-point anti-inflation program is a "sorry one" on every point save wage regulation, adding:

"The contrast between the results attained by the War Labor Board and those produced by the other agencies involved in the program is startling. Indeed, the control of wages has been so effective that the deficiencies of the entire program have been hidden from public view.

"Nevertheless, by some strange quirk of reasoning, whenever the program is lagging more than usual, the pressure is placed upon the one area of control that has succeeded. As a consequence, the thumbscrews have been steadily tightened upon workers until now they have been asked to forego even certain benefits which are conducive to healthful living.

"The analysis of wage control presented in the statement of the public members represents a desperate effort to save the entire program of fighting inflation at a cost to be borne only by the wage earners and for the enrichment of other groups in the economy."

New Ruling on Small Meetings

The task of reviewing the applications which are pouring into the office of War Committee on Conventions has become so burdensome, the committee has decided that conventions, conferences and group meetings which have an out-of-town attendance of 50 or less in addition to the local attendance, will not require permits, it was announced.

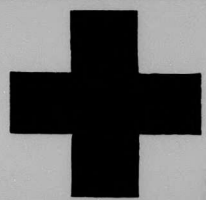
It was emphasized by Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, chairman of the committee, that this action did not constitute approval of such meetings. "As a matter of fact," said Colonel Johnson, "the committee feels strongly that every gathering which utilizes transportation of any kind, hotel facilities, or which cuts into the critically short supply of war materials and manpower should be cancelled or at least postponed until such time as the situation becomes less critical than it is now."

wages. In some cases this may work to the detriment of the union and, therefore, it is advisable, if at all possible, to come into the Board on a voluntary request.

MAX A. MULDER
Union Public Accountant

3004 Sixteenth Street

MArket 6260



**GIVE
NOW**

**KEEP RED CROSS
AT HIS SIDE!**

WEINSTEIN CO.

- 1041 MARKET
- 100 MARKET
- 615 MARKET
- 1620 POLK
- 119 POST

**DAIRY
BELLE**
*will keep
you well*



Dairy Belle Farms, a
Co-operative Association of Bay Area Dairy-
men.



2065 OAKDALE
San Francisco
Mlssion 5616



Railroad Groups Win S. P. Hospital Case

The Southern Pacific Company's Hospital Department, under rigid company direction since its inception in 1868, passes to the control of a Board of Managers dominated with a majority of employee members on May 1, 1945 when the decision of the Arbitration Board goes into effect. The unanimous decision of the arbitrators, promulgated on March 2, in addition to giving the employees a majority voice in the Hospital Department's management, likewise ordered a substantial increase in company contributions for on-duty injuries, an extension of hospital benefits to employees of the Oregon, California and Eastern Railway, providing sixty per cent of the employees agree, and provided for an annual report of hospital finances which organization representatives state will end the many complaints and terminate the abuses which have developed over the past seven decades.

The case for the employees was presented by Sam C. Phillips, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and H. P. Melnikow, director of the National Labor Bureau. The far-reaching and significant decision came quickly after the termination of eighteen days of hearings on February 20. Judge Lief Erickson of Helena, Mont., chairman, and Colonel Grady Lewis of Washington, D. C., served as public members on the Arbitration Board. Messrs. L. B. McDonald and J. C. Torian represented the company, and N. H. Barney, vice-president of the Railway Conductors, and G. E. Leighty, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, acted as arbitrators for the fifteen organizations participating in the proceedings, whose membership includes close to 70,000 employees out of the 80,000 employed by the Southern Pacific Company.

Specifically, the award provides for a Board of Managers consisting of thirteen members, seven of whom are to be chosen by the employee-contributors, and six of whom are to be selected by the company. Of the seven to be selected by the employees, six will be chosen by the fifteen organizations which were parties to the proceedings and the seventh will represent the other fourteen organizations on the Southern Pacific property which were not parties to the dispute. To the Board of Managers is delegated the power to manage business and financial affairs, including the authority to amend hospital rules, increase or reduce the scale of individual employee contributions, and pass upon the appointment of the chief surgeon and his staff.

The Southern Pacific Company is ordered to pay to the hospital department one-half the cost of all on-duty injuries. The resultant increase in carrier contributions will be approximately \$100,000 per year. This will end one of the major abuses of the hospital department whereby the company has previously used hospital facilities, paid for by the employees, to care for on-duty injuries for whose care the company is legally liable. It is estimated from data produced at the hearings that the payment ordered will cover the cost of all on-duty cases where legal responsibility is the company's, and in addition

will eliminate the present hospital deficit which is traceable largely to this former practice.

Placing of financial control in the employee controlled Board of Managers will end an even more important abuse which has led to many complaints. As formerly operated, reports on hospital patients were available to the claims department of the Southern Pacific Company. As testimony at the hearings disclosed, the claims agents got the records but the employee patient and his representatives were denied access to them. With such unilateral knowledge available, organization spokesmen pointed out, the company was able to adjust claims to its own advantage, absolving itself from liability by cash settlements which in many cases were far less than the amount to which the patient was entitled. By such practices the hospital department became a definite financial asset to the company—an asset financed by the employees, often to their own detriment. With records available to a Board of Managers controlled by the employees, possibility of such practice no longer exists. Employees can be assured of access to the records and should be able to secure more adequate compensation for injuries sustained while on duty. Nor will the chief surgeon, whose responsibility is the professional administration of the hospital department, be any longer a "company doctor." His appointment and administrative decisions will be subject to approval of the Board of Managers.

The far-reaching implications of the award spring from the unanimous acceptance by the arbitrators of the principle of "no taxation without representation" which H. P. Melnikow posed as the most important issue before the board. On the showing that 93 per cent of the hospital department income was derived from compulsory employee contributions, the Board of Arbitration awarded majority control to the organizations. Coincident with this showing, the organization presented the results of a nation-wide survey of hospital plans which had been prepared by the National Labor Bureau. Twenty-nine such plans were analyzed to establish the fact that the majority were under the management of employee representatives. Significantly, however, on no other property had the employees been forced to resort to arbitration to secure a controlling voice. The Southern Pacific case not only shifts control of the largest hospital plan of its type to the employees, but establishes a precedent for arbitration procedure in a field which has hitherto been considered one of employer prerogative. It is expected that employee-contributors to other railroad hospital plans where control is still vested in the employer company will be quick to follow the lead of Southern Pacific employees.

Vice-President Phillips of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers pointed out the narrow majority of seven to six on the Board of Managers will work to the benefit of the railway

Union Shop Ban Rejected By Georgia Legislature

ATLANTA, Ga.—By unanimous vote, the Georgia State Legislature killed a proposed constitutional amendment outlawing the union shop.

A.F.L. union representatives, headed by George Cooge, spearheaded the drive against the measure which was identical with the one recently adopted by referendum in Florida. Mr. Cooge reported that many Georgia industrial leaders lined up with labor to defeat the amendment. The bill was supported by the so-called Christian-American Association.

However, when the bill was scheduled to come up for debate, its sponsor, Rep. Lovett, acknowledged that it was doomed to lose and moved to withdraw it. He attacked Governor Arnall and Speaker Harris as "dominated by organized labor." After the unanimous vote to kill the bill, Speaker Harris castigated Lovett and declared that the Georgia Legislature was too "enlightened to persecute organized labor."

Later Governor Arnall publicly announced he considered the anti-labor amendment unconstitutional and that his view had been backed up by an official opinion by State's Attorney General Head.

The action of the Legislature means that the anti-union shop issue is dead in Georgia for the next two years at least and it was generally considered as a serious setback to the anti-labor movement in the South which has been whipped up and financed by the Christian-American Association.

organizations by compelling uniform action on matters of mutual interest. He pointed out that this is the first time in the history of the organizations that a large group has acted concertedly on a common problem. The result has been a sweeping victory with a result which is final and binding on both parties.

Witnesses for the organizations were: P. O. Peterson, general chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. W. Moffitt, general chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; R. J. Brooks, general chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; N. D. Pritchett, general chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; C. J. Born, general chairman, International Association of Machinists; Sam C. Phillips, vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Merlin Bennett, C.P.A., National Labor Bureau, and Mrs. Martha Ezralow, economist, National Labor Bureau.

Fifteen organizations were parties to the proceedings.

Demand the Union Label and Union Service.

San Francisco SUtter 6654	Caswell's NATIONAL CREST Coffee	Direct Delivery for Freshness
Oakland Higate 1017		

Protect Your Valuables

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF ALL SIZES

AVAILABLE AT

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MISSION BRANCH:

CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO



One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

SPLENDID GIFTS

Delightful selections, displayed for your convenient choosing in our gift shop, household section, first floor. Vases, figurines, bar sets, dinnerware, novelty gifts in charming array.

See the Exhibit NOW, at Lachman Bros.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL (A.F.L.)
 Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
 San Francisco, 3, California
 Telephone: HEmlock 3924
 W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05
Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.	
Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1945

Your Opportunity to Help

March—Red Cross month—offers each American Federation of Labor member an opportunity to help relieve human distress and aid in the rebuilding of the world. In supporting the American Red Cross, union members may justly take pride in the knowledge that they are helping to:

- Save countless lives by providing blood plasma.
 - Forward U.S. prisoners of war food and personal necessities.
 - Provide comfort for our armed forces everywhere.
 - Assist the dependents of absent servicemen.
 - Train thousands of nurses to serve at home and abroad.
 - Provide thousands of badly-needed surgical dressings.
 - Help clothe and feed war victims in battle zones.
 - Instruct countless thousands in First Aid procedures.
 - Prepare for domestic disasters of every proportion.
- The cause is just. The need is extremely vital. In traditional manner, the millions of members of the A.F.L. will respond to the March campaign in a thoughtful, generous way.

High War Production Need Apparent

The tremendous stream of metal thrown by American forces on Iwo Jima, key stronghold at the very doorstep of Japan, is described by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal as sharpening again "the necessity for the continued output of munitions in our plants at home."

Mr. Forrestal forecast that it will take the output of many factories and hard work by all hands for months to come if this country is to keep the edge of power which thus far it has been able to attain in attack after attack in the Pacific.

At the same time the Navy Secretary praised the work of Seabees on Guam where, he said, they have built 150 miles of roads, established air fields, and constructed hospitals. He revealed the Seabees are now building a Naval drydock on the island.

Referring to the Iwo Jima operation, Mr. Forrestal said:

"Only because of that (American) rain of metal could the Island be reduced at all. Because of it, our ratio of losses is far less than it otherwise would have been.

"As Fleet Admiral Nimitz has said, it was our policy in the past to have an unstoppable margin of power in these attacks—a steam roller, as he puts it. That steam roller saves us many lives. It will take the output, however, of many factories and hard work by all hands in those factories for months to come if we are to keep that edge of power. . . .

"America is on the march in the Pacific—a march back to civilization, order and decency. You can see

it in Islands like Guam and Saipan; you can see it in the glad and serene faces of the natives who again are clean and well fed.

"The way back is being cleared by fighting men from every State in our Union—bluejackets, Marines, soldiers and air men. You can be confident of them, of Naval air men who have done a tremendous job in this Iwo Jima operation, of the Marines, of the Army Forces. And you can be confident of their leaders. . . ."

On Use of Young Draftees

Senator Taft of Ohio has demanded that the War Department clarify its policy on using 18-year-old draftees with less than a year's training in overseas combat.

Condemning use of youngsters after inadequate training, Senator Taft said he would cite in the Senate the case of Pfc. Robert R. Pogue of Cincinnati, 18, reported killed in action in France Feb. 3, a little more than 7 months after induction. Pogue received 17 weeks of training before he was shipped overseas as a replacement early in January, Taft added.

"I don't think it's fair to put these young boys into the front line with only basic training or a little more," the Senator added. "I know that war makes sudden demands, but it seems to be that some of the divisions in this country could be combed for men who are a little older and have had more training to make up these replacements."

Taft said that his own son had received 14 months of training before being sent overseas, adding that the final few months had taught him most of the "know how" to minimize the dangers of battle.

Senators Ferguson, of Michigan, and McCarran, of Nevada, also said they had received protests from parents of green troops being pressed into combat service.

Last June 7 the War Department set up a general policy that the infantry and armored forces would use no men under 19 in combat and would attempt to give all of these a year's training.

On December 7, however, Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said that urgent military requirements had necessitated a revision of this policy, but that in general a minimum of about 8 months would elapse between induction and combat service.

Unsound Argument

Advocates of coercive manpower legislation point to the fact that national service is in effect in Great Britain. They assert or imply that, thanks to its national service law, Britain has secured more from its workers than the United States has. But the truth, as A.F.L. Legislative Representative Lewis G. Hines emphasized in an excellent statement he recently made over the air, is that American labor, on the voluntary basis, has produced double what British labor has—man for man; the strike rate in Britain has been substantially higher; absenteeism has been twice as prevalent there as here. The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the House-approved May-Bailey bill. Interestingly enough, this measure, under which workers would be subjected to military control for the profit of private employers, has been indorsed by the *Daily Worker*, Communist organ, and those C.I.O. unions which are Communist-led.—From *American Federationist*.

BUSINESS PROPERTY PROFITEERING

Evidence of profiteering by owners of business property continues to pour into Congress. Witnesses testified that rentals have increased 200 per cent in some instances. Similar reports come from New York City and other cities. Commercial property is not under rent control, an omission that apparently is being capitalized to the limit by landlords.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

Anti-Strike Law Stupid, N. Y. "Times" Declares

NEW YORK CITY.—Commenting on the notice of a strike vote given by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, the influential New York *Times* editorially blasts the Smith-Connally anti-strike act as "one of the stupidest pieces of legislation" ever enacted by Congress.

Organized labor expressed the same opinion during the fight against passage of the law. The *Times* editorial follows:

"A national coal strike at this time would disrupt our entire war production. It could give both the Nazis and the Japanese the breathing spell they so urgently need and desire. At the least, it could prolong the war and cost thousands of additional American lives.

"Yet in strict accordance with the requirements of the Smith-Connally Act, John L. Lewis, the head of the miners' union, has filed with the Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board a formal notice of a strike vote. Under that law the government itself must solemnly take a strike vote of the workers involved. The Government itself, in other words, thus sanctions such a strike vote, and is in effect made a party to a possible wartime strike that could have the most disastrous consequences.

"This is the result of one of the stupidest pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress. Its sponsors have been too stubborn, too concerned to save face, to attempt to amend it. Mr. Lewis, with characteristic political shrewdness, denounces the very law under which it is possible for him to force government agencies to conspire with him and to give their sanction to such a strike vote; and those responsible for the Smith-Connally Act will doubtless point to his denunciation as an excuse for preserving this absurd provision."

Ruml's View on Higher Post-War Living Standards

NEW YORK CITY.—Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, predicted that there would be a 40 per cent rise in the standard of living in this country after the war and declared that to provide such a standard President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000,000 productive jobs could and must be attained.

Mr. Ruml said enduring national prosperity in the post-war world would depend on two things—a high level of employment and a higher capacity on the part of the average American to enjoy the more abundant life that full-time employment would provide.

Speaking at a meeting of the New York Academy of Public Education at the Waldorf-Astoria, he asserted that the nation's educators had a vital part to play in building and maintaining post-war national prosperity. There cannot be a higher standard of living, he emphasized, unless educators teach Americans the great lesson of consumption.

"A higher standard of living and full employment go hand in hand—they are corollaries of each other," he said. "We cannot have 55,000,000 or 60,000,000 jobs unless we have a higher standard of living that will consume the product of so many jobs. Similarly, if we have the increased consuming power, there will be a larger demand for goods and services and consequently more jobs to produce those very things that our people want."

Mr. Ruml said it was "reasonable" to expect that American private business would provide 54,000,000 to 56,000,000 jobs after the war. He estimated that positions in government and military services would add enough jobs to that total to attain the national goal of 60,000,000.

Housing—Action All Down the Line

By HARRY C. BATES, Chairman, A.F.L. Housing Committee

(We present herewith the sixth of a series of articles by Mr. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, on the nation's housing problems with which he is expertly familiar.)

Without continuous administrative co-ordination and long-range planning, the way toward the achievement of balanced, well-rounded communities with adequate housing and the amenities of life at the disposal of all will remain the haphazard groping it has been in the past. Such research and planning is not the function of a single, central group trying to master-plan America's future to suit its own whims and predilections, or in response to special pressures. Every functional group on the local, state, or federal level should take part in this joint task. The federal government is in a peculiarly favorable position to give leadership in the work of research, co-ordination and planning and to make its findings available for discussion and use. In the field of co-ordination, research and planning we recommend the following steps:

1. The co-operative effort of the federal housing agencies during the wartime emergency should be continued after the war and should be facilitated by making the National Housing Board we have recommended a permanent arm of the federal government, with certain organizational changes to insure adequate representation in policy decisions to the business interests concerned, to labor, and the operating federal agencies engaged in housing.

2. Federal grants should be made available to communities to assist in the preparation of long-term plans for orderly urban development and redevelopment.

3. Funds should be available to the National Housing Board to initiate intensive studies in urban problems and housing and to co-operate with other agencies and departments in research and planning in such fields as population trends, industrial location, land development, and regional planning.

4. The National Housing Board should have the staff and facilities to co-ordinate the various levels of planning market studies, and other research in this field, so that local, metropolitan, state, regional and federal planning can move forward together.

5. The National Housing Board should be given prime responsibility in the task of long-term scheduling of public works directly related to housing and urban construction so that emergency spending in this field will not be hasty and haphazard, but will fit into the long-range development of the United States.

Provision of rural housing to low income families presents a special and a vital problem in the housing rehabilitation of the country. We recommend that such rural housing of adequate standards be provided with the aid of county housing authorities, many of which have been created for the purpose under the U. S. Housing Act, with adequate representation to farmers assured on such authorities. Full co-operation with the Department of Agriculture will be necessary in all policies and operations of the rural housing program. Demountable homes built during the war should be made available to farm families on equitable terms through such county housing authorities. This rural housing should be a part of farm rehabilitation and farm security plans. The program should assure full protection against inflated land values and should extend to farm families an option to purchase any property acquired under the program on rental basis.

We have already urged prompt amendment of the Lanham Act to authorize local housing authorities to acquire permanent war housing to make them available for occupancy by low-income families. This

recommendation is in line with the proposal submitted to Congress by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. We have pointed out also that some permanent war housing projects could be made available to tenants under mutual home ownership plans. Disposition of temporary war housing will present in many localities a more difficult problem. We urge a public policy to make certain that temporary war housing does not deteriorate into post-war slums. Temporary war housing should be removed as rapidly as possible and as soon as provision is made for suitable permanent accommodations for families still occupying these temporary projects. Wherever possible, suitable sites of temporary war housing projects should be utilized for the construction of permanent low-rent housing.

Of special concern to labor is the provision of post-war housing to veterans. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, generally known as the "GI Bill of Rights," utterly fails to protect the interests of the veteran. The housing provisions of this law expose the veteran to speculative profiteering at his expense and place upon him an unreasonable and unfair burden of high interest charges by lenders whose loans are fully guaranteed by the government against risk.

The great majority of veterans paying high interest charges and maintenance costs will not be able to maintain a home when they attempt to buy one. We urge that interest rates on the veterans' housing loans be substantially lowered. There should be no second mortgages. No deficiency judgments should be permitted against veterans in the event that they lose their homes. There should be an adequate grace period to tide over veterans in the event of default. In the event of the veterans' death, provision should be made to assure the security of the home to his family and to prevent speculative resale of the property by the mortgage lender. Standards should be established to provide for proper planning and design of veterans' homes and their location in an adequate neighborhood that will protect them against early obsolescence and blight.

The present law exposes the veteran to the danger of the worst fleecing of any group in the community. Over-valuation possibilities alone can be disastrous to him. The provisions of this bill are likely to yield such an enormous volume of housing construction completely exempt from all standards, even the present inadequate standards of the F.H.A., that the entire post-war housing program in the nation stands in grave jeopardy of deterioration. We ask that the Senate authorize a special study of housing for veterans with full consultation afforded to all veterans' organizations and to labor.

Says Canada Has Licked H.C.L.

How Canada has chalked up a victory over the cost of living was enthusiastically related recently by the *Wall Street Journal*.

A visitor from the United States, it said, ate a full course dinner for \$1 in Ottawa's swank hotel, the Chateau Laurier; enjoyed a fine roast beef meal on a Canadian National diner for \$1.25, and had a breakfast of bacon, one egg, toast, jam and coffee for 35 cents in a chain restaurant in Montreal.

Canadian housewives were reported to be paying the same price for flour, bread, sugar, rolled oats that they did when ceilings were imposed in December, 1941. Milk is 14 per cent less, while food generally has increased less than 5 per cent.

Although the government's cost-of-living index shows a 17.7 per cent rise since August, 1939, when the war started, only 2 per cent of it took place after general price ceilings were adopted, according to the *Journal*.

University Courses for Labor Unions' Officers

CHICAGO.—Something new in the field of labor education has been announced by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The central body said that its "committee on education and public institutions, in collaboration with representatives of the University of Chicago, is offering to officers of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor a series, or seminar, of ten conferences, at which problems pertaining to labor are to be discussed."

The university described the seminar in a memorandum as "a research and conference program, built around a new university-wide organization known as the industrial relations center, and specifically geared to the needs of management, labor and government."

Better Co-operation Sought

"A fundamental objective in building a lasting peace is the continuous discovery of means by which free men can co-operate in a better world," the university said. "Harmonious and effective industrial relations is one of the means to this end. In this field universities have an important part to play. Through training and research, they have a responsibility to help develop those social skills which lead to the integration of divergent group interests into more practical and co-operative relationships."

Stating that "we propose to work this program out with organized labor," Fred Harbison, executive director of the center, said that university representatives have been working closely with labor leaders here for the last four months. Consultants to the center are Dr. Robert K. Burns, university professor, who formerly headed the Regional War Labor Board, and Arthur Carstens, who has been prominent in labor and government circles.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said that, as he understood it, "we're being invited to come into the university to deal with these professors and doctors with relation to the mental food that they have been preparing and perhaps tell them what kind of food we want and what is missing from the menu."

Ten subjects are listed for discussion but may be changed if the enrollees so desire. The subjects include union policies and the returning veteran, labor's fundamental rights under the law, unions as social and economic force, manpower and emergency war labor recruiting.

Longer Vacations for R.R. Workers

CHICAGO.—More than 800,000 non-operating railroad workers have won their fight for longer vacations with pay.

Agreement on the vacation issue, which has been in controversy for several months, was reached following conferences between the Carriers' Conference Committee, representing all the principal railroads, and representatives of fourteen railroad labor unions of the non-operating employees.

It provides a paid vacation of one week for all employees with an excess of 160 days' employment the preceding year and two weeks' vacation for employees with five years' service.

Subject to government approval, the agreement is retroactive to January 1 of this year and will continue in effect until January 1, 1947.

The agreement amends a previous vacation plan under which clerks and telegraphers got 6 days' vacation after 1 year of service, 9 days after 2 years, and 12 days after 3 years.

Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, was chairman of the labor group. Frank Douglass of the National Mediation Board presided.

Military Sought to "Horsewhip" Nation Into Labor Draft, Senator Says, Upholding Voluntary Action

WASHINGTON.—The nation's military leaders apparently took advantage of the German break-through on the western front last December to "horsewhip" the American people "into the consciousness that a war was being fought" in an attempt to force through a labor draft, Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky charged during Senate debate on the job control bill approved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Chandler declared there is no over-all shortage of manpower and said that from the testimony both of opponents and friends of the bill "between 170,000 and 200,000 workers are urgently needed in war industries."

"Mr. Paul McNutt," he added, "said that these workers could be obtained by using the present methods and procedures employed by the War Manpower Commission."

Denies Failure of Democracy

Urging retention of voluntary methods of supplying manpower, Chandler said:

"I hope that we will take into consideration the fact that under our voluntary system only one-tenth of 1 percent of the men working in war industries were absent on strike during 1944. In taking that into consideration I cannot agree with the Secretary of War in his statement that our methods have failed."

"He stated that our democracy had failed. If the morale factor alone is to be taken into consideration and the word goes out to the boys in the fighting front that democracy has failed, that we have not been able to do by democratic methods what we said we could do, and that we must adopt

Fascist methods, I do not know what effect it may have on the boys at the front."

"During the past few tragic years our voluntary system has produced more and better things, and has broken the production records not only of this country but of all the combinations of countries for all previous time. It has been accomplished under democratic methods. The democratic methods have not failed and the American people have not failed."

Bill Is Substitute

The bill reported by the Senate committee would give War Manpower Chairman McNutt power to dictate the number of workers any business may have and to prohibit the hiring or recruiting of new workers.

Soon after the debate began, amendments and substitute proposals to the controversial manpower bill were offered on the floor. Even sponsors of the measure criticized portions of the bill and predictions were made that it would be drastically revised.

The bill is a substitute for the May-Bailey "work or jail" bill which passed the House Feb. 1. It would provide for the drafting for military service or war work, men between 18 and 45 who leave essential jobs without their draft boards' permission.

Drastic Farm Labor Penalty

The substitute drafted in the Senate Military Committee would shift the compulsion features from employees to employers through the imposition of employment ceilings by McNutt, regardless of age, sex, or occupational qualifications of workers. In the case of farm labor, however, the bill would forbid farm workers from quitting their jobs without draft board approval, under penalty of 5 years in jail or a \$10,000 fine, or both.

City Retail Prices in January

Retail prices to city wage earners and lower-salaried workers rose one-tenth of 1 per cent between mid-December and mid-January, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported. Scattered price increases for cotton clothing and for house furnishings more than offset a small decline in average food prices, Miss Perkins said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of living costs for January 1945 is 127.1 per cent of the 1935-39

average, and 2.3 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Substantial decreases in egg prices, usual at this time of year, were mainly responsible for the one-tenth of 1 per cent decrease in average food costs over the month. Small reductions in fresh and frozen fish prices and in canned fruits and vegetables also occurred. Fresh fruit and vegetables were up 3.5 per cent on the average, as higher prices for oranges, apples, cabbage, onions, green beans, white potatoes and sweet potatoes more than counterbalanced decreases in prices of lettuce, carrots, spinach and bananas, the secretary said.

The shortage of low-cost clothing articles, especially cotton wash dresses, men's overalls, business shirts, socks and woolen sweaters caused a slight rise of one-tenth of 1 per cent in average clothing costs. There were some price declines, reflecting end-of-season sales, chiefly for women's heavy winter coats.

Teachers Campaign for Federal Aid to Education

CHICAGO.—With the support of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Teachers is conducting a campaign for legislation providing for federal aid to education.

A federal aid program, described as "the most progressive and comprehensive in the history of American education," has been adopted by the union's commission on educational reconstruction, and approved by the A.F.L. executive council, Irving R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the teachers' union, said.

The union announced that in co-operation with the A.F.L. it is sponsoring a federal aid bill which has been introduced in Congress, and which provides for:

"1. Three hundred million dollars to support the educational program of the public schools and to raise sub-standard conditions of education.

Racial Discrimination Barred

"2. One hundred million dollars for educational facilities and services other than instruction, such as transportation to and from school, libraries, textbooks and reading materials, visual aid and other instructional materials, school health programs, etc.

"3. One hundred and fifty million dollars to provide aid and assistance to needy students."

The union pointed out that "thus a total of \$550,000,000 is provided in the bill for raising the general level of American education and serving the children of the nation," and added that the bill stipulates that "there shall be no discrimination in the use of federal funds because of race."

"In arriving at the general principles included in the proposed bill," the union said, "the commission reviewed the whole campaign for federal aid in recent years, a campaign which emanated from the report of the President's advisory committee on education. This committee was appointed by President Roosevelt at the request of the 1935 A.F.L. convention. Dr. Floyd Reeves, who served as chairman of the advisory committee, is now serving as chairman of the union's commission on educational reconstruction."

Bill "To Strengthen Nation"

Observing that, under the Selective Service Act, 5,000,000 men were rejected because of physical and mental deficiencies, 1,000,000 alone for functional illiteracy, or insufficient education to participate in military activities, Kuenzli said that the proposed bill will eliminate bottlenecks in education which brought this condition about and "will thus strengthen our country in war and in peace."

HANDIWORK OF UNION MACHINISTS

A new vehicle, called a Snow Cruiser, has been developed for the Air Forces, Army Ordnance reveals. The cruiser runs on tracks, and is made to be used in deep snow country for towing and hauling light cargo. It is manufactured by members of the International Association of Machinists at Iron Fireman, Portland, Ore. When loaded, the Snow Cruiser weighs 2½ tons, has a speed of 20 miles an hour, and can cruise 100 miles. The vehicle uses the suspension-type running gear with 14 wheels, and its tracks are endless 6-ply fabric belts. Each track has 27 shoes, 2 feet wide.

PROTECT YOUR EYES

Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision
Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, causes errors and Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

DR. R. LEE OTIS

OPTOMETRIST

2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE Valencia 6843
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

100% UNION
BENEDETTI FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
HEmlock 3323
2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

HOME FINANCE

When...

Buying a home
Refinancing a home
Remodeling a home
Consult an expert

The San Francisco Bank, for 77 years, has rendered home advice to prospective home owners.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
SAVINGS Inc. Feb. 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. TRUST
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Workmen's Compensation Threatened

For the past thirty years the citizens of California have fought to secure commonsense and fair administration of workmen's compensation cases. It has been an uphill fight all the way, yet today, when any man or woman stands a reasonable chance of having his just claims awarded by the California Industrial Accident Commission, all of these gains are due to be thrown away if Assembly Bill 1924 is passed.

The justification for such a bill is hard to find. Its sponsorship alone is enough to raise grave misgivings. Two of the three lawyers sponsoring it are identified with insurance carriers, one as a full-time employee of an insurance company, and the other with a reputation for fighting "serious and willful" misconduct awards.

The unintelligible and contradictory verbiage in which the bill is written does not disguise its reactionary features. Chief among them is the attempt to give each referee the status of a "commissioner." The idea behind this is probably to give the referees sufficient legal status to make decisions without approval by the Commission. Referees like to compare themselves to superior judges, but there is a profound difference for voters can retire a lazy or biased judge, whereas a referee may be both lazy and partial to the insurance interests and yet be protected in his job for life because of his civil service tenure.

The bill requires that one commissioner be a lawyer. This is not required by present law. It is just another effort to make procedure more legalistic in the interest of lawyers and insurance companies.

An amendment to Section 126 of the Labor Code requires that all records of the Commission shall be kept in the principal office of the Commission. This means that no records can be kept in the office which serves Southern California. And it isn't hard to see that this will mean an unnecessary and agonizing delay in final settlement for a majority of injured workers, their widows or dependents.

The basic reason behind the passage of the workmen's compensation laws was to get away from the strict rules of common law and statutory procedure, and to provide for a simple remedy in obtaining workmen's compensation and benefits. If the present bill were enacted as law, it would throw away all of the simple procedure now established and substitute a very technical and complicated procedure which would unduly slow up and encumber proceedings. Furthermore, any applicant for compensation would have to employ an attorney, for without one he would be helpless to protect his own interests.

The present law, in Section 5903, sets out five grounds for rehearing. These are:

- That the commission acted without or in excess of its powers;
- That the order, decision, or award was procured by fraud;
- That the petitioner does not justify the findings of fact;
- That the petitioner has discovered new evidence material to him, which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the hearing;
- That the findings of fact do not support the order, decision, or award.

The proposed bill in Section 123.3 provides seven

grounds for rehearing. Five of these provisions are substantially the same as those listed above, but two of them, numbered two and five, are drastic additions.

Ground No. 5, which provides that a petition for rehearing may be made on the ground that the decision was made without due observance of all procedures required by law, is probably the outstanding ground for rehearing. The words "all procedures required by law" or similar words are used throughout the bill and show an intent to bind the commission by strict observance to statutory procedure. Furthermore, it is not clear what "law" is meant, and the provision may have reference to any and all laws setting out technical procedure.

It is difficult to understand precisely what is meant by ground No. 2, but the wording is dangerous if for no other reason than that it is not understandable. What right, what power, what privilege, what immunity is meant?

The original framers of the workmen's compensation laws made wise provisions for review proceedings, but these are purposely and designedly thrown to the winds by A.B. 1924. The present provisions of the law relating to the grounds for review in the courts are simple and concise, and are as follows (Section 5952 of the Labor Code):

- The Commission acted without or in excess of its powers.
- The order, decision, or award was procured by fraud.
- The order, decision, or award was unreasonable.
- If findings of fact are made, such findings of fact support the order, decision, or award under review.
- The proposed bill provides for six specific grounds, and then adds several general grounds of very broad effect, as follows:
 - The commission acted in excess of its statutory authority or jurisdiction.
 - The commission acted contrary to right, power, privilege or immunity.
 - The adjudication was procured by fraud.
 - The adjudication is unsupported by substantial evidence on an independent court's view of the whole record.
 - The findings of fact do not support the order, decision or award.
 - The adjudication was made without due observance of all procedures required by law.

In general terms, it is provided that new evidence may be introduced in the review proceedings showing that the decision of the commission was made without due observance of all procedures required by law.

The sum total effect that the authors of this bill seem to want to achieve is a complex, exacting and highly technical procedure of handling compensation cases. They didn't intend that Assembly Bill 1924 should be labeled a "Philadelphia Lawyer's Bill," but that is the title that its contradictory and unintelligible wordage has won for it. The ordinary

Labor Official's Message On Public Schools Week

By ANTHONY L. NORIEGA, President,
California State Federation of Labor

Once more the people of California will have an opportunity to celebrate the development of our public school system, at the twenty-sixth annual observance of California Public Schools Week—April 23 to 28. During this week the schools of California will be opened to all citizens, with the invitation that they inspect more closely the role the schools play in our community life.

Unfortunately, too many people take for granted their public schools without stopping to realize the contributions that they make to the growth and well-being of the community. The school is a powerful influence in shaping the destiny of our children. A good school system means everything as far as the future is concerned; a bad one is disastrous to contemplate. Yet the only way we can develop and improve our public school system is to bring together its administrative and teaching personnel with the citizens of the state.

The labor movement from its very beginning has fought for a free public educational system, a system based on the most favorable possible standards and democratic in its administration. Therefore, it is gratifying to the California State Federation of Labor to see the uninterrupted growth of our public school system. In California we can be proud of the efficiency and high caliber of our educational system.

As president of the California State Federation of Labor, I urge all citizens to take an active interest on this occasion to learn more of our public schools. There is much of mutual benefit to be derived from such an interest. And may we again express not only our appreciation for the meritorious services rendered by the people in charge of our public schools, but the hope that this observance, falling as it does in the midst of grim war conditions, will not be hampered by the pressure of extra burdens that all people are carrying. Public Schools Week deserves the same attention now as it deserved under more normal conditions. Let us all co-operate to see that this attention is given.

citizen is lost in the face of such technicalities. And this is precisely what the authors of the bill intend. Their bill is a genuine threat to the compensation laws that now protect the citizens of the State. It must not be allowed to wipe out the gains of thirty years.

HENDERSON INCOME TAX SERVICE

Wage earners' return

50c to \$3

Branch offices now open

2939 - 16th STREET

Opposite Labor Temple

1412 MARKET STREET

Near 10th

3206-A MISSION STREET

Near Valencia

235 COLUMBUS AVENUE

Near Broadway

193 FOURTH STREET

Hotel Dewey

PEOPLE'S 100
An Independent Per Cent
DAIRY Union

JULIUS S. Godeau
INC
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
President Vice-President
Mrs. J. S. Godeau W. M. Ringen
41 Van Ness Avenue
near Market Street
Phone HEMlock 1230

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Through action of the union at the February meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, a special order of business at the meeting of Sunday, March 18, will be presentation of Honor Roll Emblems to members of No. 21 who have long-standing continuous membership in the International Typographical Union. Twenty-seven additional 40-year buttons are to be issued, bringing to 298 those who have become eligible for these pins since they were authorized by international in 1941. Fifty-two of these members whose membership exceeds fifty years—some with more than sixty years—will be presented with the new 50-Year Honor Roll Emblems authorized at last year's convention at Grand Rapids. A large turnout is expected at the Labor Temple on March 18 as an expression of the membership's feeling for these honored men and women.

L. V. Nesbit of the Intertype Corporation was returned to his home here after spending three weeks at Swedish Hospital in Seattle following an accident during a wrecking job in the Puget Sound city. His left leg is now in a cast while several bones are knitting, and according to reports it will be necessary to re-break his ankle for setting before his leg is brought back to normal. Nesbit's injury was received when another worker slipped while they were lifting a heavy part, and the entire weight of their burden was thrown his way, forcing him to the floor and crushing numerous bones in his leg and wrenching the ankle ligaments.

Mrs. Leonell M. Cohen last week received a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson which reads, in part, as follows: "The President has requested me to inform you that the Purple Heart has been awarded posthumously to your husband, Sergeant Henry J. Cohen, Infantry, who sacrificed his life in defense of his country." Sergeant Cohen, killed in action in France, was the son of Henry Cohen, retired member of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, and wife. His name appeared in the San Francisco Honor Roll published in the daily press on February 27.

Charles W. Lansberry of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel received a wire the first of the week stating his son, Sgt. Jack E. Lansberry, was seriously ill at Barnes General Hospital at Vancouver, Wash. Sergeant Lansberry, of Turlock Typographical Union and a member of the *Evening Journal* chapel in the Valley city, had been returned to the States from the Pacific theater of operations some months ago after contracting a disease of the kidneys as the result of drinking poisoned water, and had been receiving transfusions in preparation for an operation performed last week when his left kidney was removed. His normal weight being 178 pounds, Sergeant Lansberry at last reports weighed but 126 pounds. Charles drew a traveler on Tuesday and left immediately for the Northwest.

Ralph Trickle, formerly of the *Wall Street Journal*



Roos Bros guarantee on
all suits reads . . .

"We won't let you
wear it unless
it fits"

Roos Bros

Outfitters since 1865



SAN FRANCISCO • OAKLAND • BERKELEY
PALO ALTO • FRESNO • SAN JOSE • HOLLYWOOD

chapel, visited at headquarters last week, following three weeks at Stanford Hospital, while being treated for eye trouble which is of long standing. During this time he underwent what is described as a preparatory operation of the eye which will act as a guide in future treatment of cataract.

Lieut. J. E. ("Bill") Vernor, who is now stationed at Ellington Field, Texas, where he has been assigned as instructor of navigation instruments following his return from the fighting front and many missions over Germany and other objectives, states in a letter to the *Chronicle* chapel: "On a recent flight to Wichita we did not encounter a single burst of anti-aircraft or an enemy fighter." It would be difficult to judge the real feeling of Lieutenant Vernor on a trip over peaceful America after being compelled to dodge certain death day after day for so many months.

Mrs. Annie Cameron, mother of Chairman Ronald Cameron of the *Examiner* chapel, passed away last Sunday. Deceased is survived by two other sons, Arthur and George; a daughter, Agnes Cameron, and two sisters, Mrs. Barbara Robertson and Mrs. Katherine Aitkenhead. She was a native of Scotland. Services were conducted Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Jas. H. Reilly chapel, under auspices of the Eastern Star. Interment was in Printers Plot at Cypress Lawn.

W. L. Kibbee of Wallace Kibbee & Son has received word that his nephew, James L. Kibbee, made a prisoner at Clark Field when the Philippines fell to the Japanese, has been liberated and has joined his wife and three children, who were incarcerated at another prison. James, a ground crew member of the Army Air Forces, is the son of James Kibbee, formerly superintendent of the old Sunset who now resides at Nashville, Tenn.

Death came on Monday, February 26, to Herman Duerloo, father of Harry H. Duerloo of the Portal Press chapel. Surviving are his wife and three children. Services were conducted on Thursday of last week at the Suhr & Wieboldt chapel. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Members of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will learn with regret that Dr. Fred Hodgins, Oakland physician and surgeon for the society, is compelled to retire from active professional service immediately. G. E. Mitchell Jr., president of the society, was informed last Saturday that the doctor's previous two illnesses have incapacitated him for further practice. Conferences are now being held to select a successor.

Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell Jr.

Frank A. Sherman returned Monday to his situation after an absence of nearly four years. In a decidedly rundown condition, Frank entered the Veterans' Facility in Palo Alto, May 25, 1941. Immediately upon sufficient recovery to permit Frank to engage in some activity, he was made foreman of the Facility's printing department and editor of the Facility's publication *Live Oak*. Frank was discharged November 12, 1944, in order to engage in the war production program in the Bay area. His requested release and clearance from war industry were granted last week. With Frank's return there remains but one chapel member on the inactive list—Park W. Pattison, presently a resident of the Home.

Harry Brookmiller, night skipper, spent the past week in Oceanside in southern California enjoying an extra week's vacation at the expense of the office. Bill Gooler will take his office vacation this week but must remain in the immediate vicinity because the Coast Guard Security Force disallowed Bill's application for time off from his weekly twelve-hour assignment.

Golf News—By Charles A. White

The March tournament of the Union Printers Golf Assn. will be a return engagement at the popular El Camino course. After consultation on the advisability of playing at Crystal Springs, the board or directors were of the opinion that we should postpone engaging that course until after the rainy weather is past. Reserve Sunday, March 25 as the day you will enjoy with a swell gang of fellows—playing golf.

At this tournament we will qualify for the match



SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127

Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

Loses Three Limbs, But Says "Lucky to Be Alive"

WASHINGTON.—"I'm lucky to be alive."

That is the attitude expressed by Cpl. Ralph A. Brown from a bed of pain at Walter Reed Hospital where he is convalescing after losing both legs and his right arm when Nazi shells blasted the tank in which he was riding last September in France.

Cpl. Brown, who is a member of the A.F.L.'s International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 377, also suffered a compound fracture of his remaining left arm and it is now only partially restored to use. His is the only triple amputation case reported in this war.

Despite his misfortunes, Brown is cheerful and philosophical about his injuries. He says:

"I'll get along."

His attitude is inspirational to other wounded soldiers at the hospital, and the War Department believes that when his fellow unionists get to know about it, they too will want to pitch in harder than ever before to help win the war in the shortest time possible.

The wounded veteran, whose mother, Mrs. Mary Brown, lives at 34 South Brookway street, Youngstown, Ohio, worked for the Isaly Dairy Company in that city before joining the Army in March, 1942.

As gunner on a Sherman tank with the Sixth Armored Division, Brown was on a patrol through enemy-held territory when his vehicle came across two ammunition trucks hidden behind a French farmhouse. The patrol successfully blasted the trucks but the Germans then scored a direct hit on the tank. Brown was pulled out, almost dead, by his buddies, who drove him immediately to a battalion aid station. Prompt medical treatment saved his life.

The tank in which he was wounded was the second Sherman lost by his crew from their arrival in France on D-Day plus 6 until September. The first time Brown was back at base headquarters when his tank was smashed.

"If I'd been there then, I might have been killed," he commented. "I'm lucky to be alive."

SUGGESTS "LIVING MEMORIALS"

Miles Horst, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, suggested that cities, towns and civic groups desiring to erect monuments to World War II veterans consider "living memorials," such as parks, recreation spots, rose gardens, laurel or dogwood plantations.

play championship and the matches will be drawn as soon as the committee gets all the cards in after play that day. The present holder of the Championship Cup is Charles Forst. Percy Crebassa is holder of the President's Plaque, which is the trophy that is played for by the defeated 16 after the first day of the match play competition. These are beautiful prizes and worthy of any golfers effort to win them.

In addition there will be the usual prizes of War Stamps given for the 3 flights and a guest flight. Medal score at handicap will prevail. The hole-in-one will be selected by the board at their next meeting.

The membership responded to our call for old golf balls. And as the result we will have another blind bogey, the prizes will be brand new golf balls.

The only results we have on our members in the City Championship tournament found Wallace Kibbee the winner by default over H. Suico. Wallace is playing in the Plymouth Flight, where the pace is plenty fast. Art Linkous was the winner over his opponent, 2 and 1. The majority of the fellows will have their matches this coming week end.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Joseph P. Bailey, secretary-treasurer, his wife and daughter, had the pleasure of a visit from his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bailey, of Kansas City, Mo. While on visit here, Mrs. Bailey Sr. showed herself to be a real "daughter of the prairie" and lover of the open spaces and the big outdoors, by being "up with the lark" to view the break of day on the landscape of land and sea from the home of her son and his family.

Frances M. Peeler once again is busily engaged at the mailer grind. Having returned from a visit to his father in Dallas, Tex., whom he reports is on the road to recovery from serious illness.

Munro Roberts, then an officer of and the ruling power in the councils of the M.T.D.U., decreed that the choosing of a new president of the M.T.D.U. should not be made from what was known as a "controversial" union. The result was Thomas J. Martin of the Cleveland union, being chosen to make the one-man race for president of M.T.D.U. And, of course, duly elected to that office. In those days, Cleveland Mailers' Union was of that placid type known as one of the "strongholds" of the M.T.D.U.

Apparently for a few years the Cleveland union, having the distinction of having one of its members in the "high" office of president of the M.T.D.U., all went "serenely as a marriage-bell" in the ranks of the Cleveland union.

Not long thereafter, however, the "honeymoon" was over in the Cleveland union.

For after being elected a member of the school board of Cleveland, Martin became ambitious, accepting foremanship of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, while still holding office as president of M.T.D.U. Meanwhile, Munro Roberts resigned office of secretary-treasurer, Newspaper Publishers' Association of St. Louis.

With both those alleged "leaders" of the M.T.D.U. using their offices of that organization as a stepping-stone to political preferment for themselves, things began to happen in the M.T.D.U.

Which resulted in the New York and Los Angeles unions seceding from the M.T.D.U., with other unions on the verge of it, but too timid to take that step. No longer is the Cleveland union a "non-controversial" union.

Since Martin and Roberts "sold the Cleveland union down the river" for jobs with the newspaper publishers, a "political earthquake" hit the Cleveland union.

Among its members are I.T.U., M.T.D.U., "M.I.U." factions, even though Cleveland, some time ago, seceded from the M.T.D.U.

Now, since Martin resigned as president, the M.T.D.U. is an international without a president. Nor are any efforts being made to elect one. Probably no member desires such a do-nothing job as its president, only to "play politics" for himself.

STRIKES NEAR ZERO MARK

Strikes and lockouts in January were fewer than any month in 1944 and caused an almost infinitesimal loss of time, compared to total time worked, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, reports. A total of 44,000 workers were involved in the 240 January stoppages, causing 228,000 man-days of idleness, amount to three one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the available working time. The number of workers was about half the total engaged in December strikes and less than any January since 1932.

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTIST

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

San Francisco

A LOCAL CAMPAIGN THAT MUST NOT FAIL

THE American Red Cross drive for 1945 is under way. Now, as in the past, the American Federation of Labor will do its utmost to make this campaign an outstandingly successful one. Already, large groups of A.F.L. unions in San Francisco have responded by initiating collections, either by assessment or other form of collection the membership has chosen. Some of the trade councils have set up committees to assist in this worthy cause, and with this type of co-operation the American Federation of Labor should find no difficulty in meeting its quota, in San Francisco, of \$2,547,210, as it has in the past.

Any organization having any questions or problems in this connection with the subject is requested to contact Brother A. J. Probert, labor liaison representative for the San Francisco chapter of the American Red Cross (telephone Market 5236 or Sutter 6410).

"Citizenship Training" Courses

The Coro Foundation is conducting a course in "Citizenship Training." In a city survey they have found that the average citizen does not know much about San Francisco city government and how it works.

On March 23, they are beginning a ten weeks course which will meet once a week. It will include trips to the City Hall, visiting Board and Commission meetings, talking with Department heads and meeting city officials. Political techniques will be analyzed, legislation will be discussed and the qualifications of men in public office.

Unions are announced as sending delegates to this course. The union and the company where the man works divide the cost of the course. A small attendance fee is charge the delegate himself. Anyone desiring to enroll ask your own union to contact Coro Foundation, 565 Pacific Bldg., EXbrook 8651.

Tells Women of Coming Cut in Jobs

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sarah Gibson Blanding, dean of the Cornell University College of Home Economics, told members of the Women's Trade Union League that, while "women are most likely to be unemployed during reconversion," new work opportunities would be open to them in the post-war period.

Speaking at a conference here attended by 150 union representatives from Utica, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, she urged all workers to establish a fund against reconversion needs.

"The same forces that urged women to leave jobs and return to their homes after the last war are at work now," she said, "giving us the problem of keeping our present jobs and finding new ones."

But, she continued, new job opportunities are going to be open to women in the post-war era "since employers have discovered the high degree of proficiency of women in work requiring manual dexterity."

She also cited a probable increased need for women in air and rail transportation as clerks and stewardesses, in nursing, social services and teaching and in politics and government.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

Mary Moore, to the Ladies

From International Labor Service News

Fashion designers are ever thinking up new trends and influences to make our clothes more glamorous.

There's Mexican influence in the new cotton dresses as shown by the giant serape stripes in fascinating color contrasts such as violet, turquoise, yellow and gray. They were designed by Mary Grant, who designed the costumes for the New York hit, "Mexican Hayride," and what a riot of color and beauty that was!

A Mexican reflection is also found in Vera Maxwell's striking three-piece dinner costume of black Erin with a ruffled petticoat of red and white candy striped pique. The high, round neck and short sleeves of the back-buttoned molded bodice are edged with white. The bell-shaped skirt is ankle length with a petticoat peeping beneath.

The Cuban influence is highlighted by Clare Potter's "rumba pants" which are brief sharkskin shorts with rows of narrow ruffles fore and aft, giving the effect of a beach bustle. Accompanied by a matching halter bra, they are slated as one of the hit swim suits of 1945. Miss Potter's collection features also "Uncle Sammy pants," which are navy blue crepe slacks with wide stitched stripes. She also shows a series of sarong skirted hostess gowns with a Chinese flavor.

Hattie Carnegie is showing matching hats, handbags and gloves with all her daytime costumes.

The hats are unusually high, Oriental-looking turbans of draped net, or chimney hats with high stiff crowns and little folded bonnet brims. Market basket bags and little handbox bags covered with material to match the dress, or of straw to match the hat are Miss Carnegie's contribution.

Miss Carnegie has also designed stiff little dinner suits of black faille that have a gay-nineties look with a suggestion of a bustle. They are to be worn with Gibson girl sailors.

Designer Tapp has fashioned a Dalmatian print dress with long sleeves and bow neck to be accompanied by your Dalmatian dog, of course.

A check for \$5000 has been presented to the Cook County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis by Maurice Lynch, financial secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The contribution, made annually, represents half of the proceeds of the annual radio frolics sponsored by WCFL, the "Voice of Labor," which is owned and operated by the Federation.



S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, March 2, 1945

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee. Butchers No. 508—Albert Morganti. Cooks No. 44—Alonzo L. Bearce, William Kilpatrick. Home Nurses Association—Mae Benson. Street Car Men No. 1004—John M. Rosser, James L. Wilson, Thomas W. Gowanlock, S. W. Douglas, Frank E. Fehr, John A. Bartlett, Edward L. Parker, Robert Scott.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, March 2.) Meeting called to order at 6:30 p. m. Roll was called and the following committee members were present: Brothers Caras, Giannini, Lopez, Rotell, Paterson, Lane and Sister Fitzgerald. Excused were Brothers Piccini and Bruno. The committee organized with the election of Thomas Rotell as chairman, Silvio Giannini, vice-chairman and Minnette Fitzgerald, secretary. Rules were adopted governing the functions of the committee.

Your committee considered the application for affiliation of the San Francisco Emergency Hospital Employees and Associates, Local No. 803. Brother Samuel Updyke, secretary, and Brother Earl Blake appeared on behalf of this organization. Having found this organization to be satisfactory in accordance with the by-laws and constitution of this Council, your committee recommends that they be allowed affiliation with the Council. The application for affiliation of the Commercial Telegraphers Union Local 34, was also considered, Brother Jim Cross and Brother Less Roberts appearing on its behalf. Upon examination of this union's qualifications, your committee recommends that they be allowed affiliation with this Council. The following were examined by your committee and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Bakers No. 24—William I. Strachan. Butchers No. 508—Albert Morganti. Pharmacists No. 838—Homer Asselin. Tool & Die Makers Lodge No. 1176—Chris Nelson. Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Communications—Filed: From Mayor Roger D. Lapham, thanking the Council for its offer on behalf of its affiliated organizations to assist in the responsibility of making arrangement for the United Nations Conference to be held in San Francisco in April. From Samuel W. Levitties, price executive, of the O.P.A., Washington, D.C., acknowledging receipt of and expressing appreciation of Council's telegram of February 6, regarding the joint W.P.B.-O.P.A. program to provide a larger supply of essential apparel items. From Steamfitters No. 590, also Shipfitters No. 9, stating they have endorsed the resolution submitted by Laundry Workers No. 26, opposing the proposed advance in street car fares. From Dry Dock, Marine Waysmen No. 3116, announcing concurrence in the Council's recent resolution en-

dorsing the 1945 campaign of the Red Cross. From the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, endorsing the 1945 Red Cross drive and appointing a committee to carry out its purposes. From Daniel Flanagan, western representative A.F.L., progress report on the A.F.L. Office Workers' organizing program in San Francisco and Marin county during January 1945. From the San Francisco War Chest, receipt for \$2631.56, representing contributions from various affiliated locals. From San Francisco Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, receipt for \$1010.50, contributed by various locals. From Labor League for Human Rights, acknowledging contributions from various organizations to the Free Trade Union Fund. From the Citizens Committee for the East-West Football Game, held for the benefit of Shriners' Hospital for crippled children, thanking the Council for their financial support of this cause and enclosing financial statement. From S. F. Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, financial statement for February 1-28, 1945. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated 21 and 28.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To San Francisco Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—Laundry Drivers No. 256, \$25. Lithographers No. 17, \$25. Mailers No. 18, \$36.98. To San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$197.34; Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, \$244.00. To San Francisco War Chest—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—\$394.66. Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, \$244.00.

Resolution—From the Building and Construction Trades Council of Main county, endorsing the construction by the State of California of the Golden Gate Freeway, as a primary highway in the state highway system and its inclusion in any post-war state highway program. Motion that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Resolution—From Musicians No. 6, resolving that the Labor Council approve and endorse the efforts of the Russian War Relief Committee in collection of unused clothing, and co-operate in making it possible for speakers from this committee to address our affiliated locals. Motion that the resolution be adopted; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Resolution—From Operating Engineers No. 64, relating to the streetcar system in San Francisco and opposing a raise in fare. Motion to refer to the executive committee; carried.

Resolution—From Machinists No. 68, protesting any and all increases in streetcar fares for the present, or until such time as an immediate operative plan is available. Motion to refer to the executive committee; carried.

Resolution—From Tool and Die Makers No. 1175, petitioning all the councils of labor in the Bay Area to organize action directed towards bringing labor forward during the United Nations conference in April. Motion to refer to the executive committee; carried.

Resolution—From Warehousemen No. 860, resolving that proper representation of the rank and file or organized labor be accorded a prominent place in the deliberations of the coming United Nations conference to be held in San Francisco in April; motion to refer to the executive committee. Motion lost; motion that the resolution be concurred in and that a special committee be appointed to find ways and means for carrying out the recommendation of the resolution; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

At this time, President Shelley introduced to the delegates Mr. Bartley Crum, who urged the Council's endorsement and support of the Council for Civic

Unity. He announced that on March 25 there will be a meeting in the Civic Auditorium at which Paul Robeson, the great singer, will be the star performer, and invited all interested parties to attend. Musicians No. 6 announced that they were co-operating with this program by furnishing a band for this occasion.

Request Complied With—From Waitresses No. 48, requesting the Council to oppose Assembly Bill 1671 and requested the Council's officers to do all in their power to see that this bill does not become a law; motion to comply; carried.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION—From Retail Shoe and Textile Union No. 410, informing the delegates that the N.W.L.B. upheld the Tenth R.W.L.B. Directive Order in favor of the union in its dispute with the San Francisco Retailer's Council, representing the large downtown stores.

Referred to the President—Notice from the California Department of Employment of a public hearing in Sacramento on March 6, relating to definition of agricultural labor under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting strike sanction against the Geltis Cafeteria, 42 Clay Street and 91 Sixth Street; the Lux Grill, 2625 Mission Street; the RKO Grill, 67 Turk Street. From Apartment & Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the Apartment House Owner's and Lessees Association, for refusal to renew master agreement which has been in force for seven years.

Report of Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, February 19.) Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty, Brother Shelley acting as Secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused due to illness. Roll was called and the following were present: Brothers Ahern, Costa, Haggerty, Johns, McLaughlin, Phillips, Shelley, Sisters Finkenbinder and O'Brien. Excused were Brothers Goldberger, Kelly, McDonough, Rotell, Vail and O'Connell. Some months back, the Council instructed the officers to work out an arrangement for the international representatives of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747, in regard to placing a full-time organizer in the field for organizing the white collar workers in city employment. It was agreed at that time that the Council would render financial assistance to this cause, providing the international union gave the local some financial assistance. In keeping with the arrangements made, your committee recommends that the Council forward a check for \$200.00 to the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747 for organizing purposes. Your committee considered the request for financial assistance from the Joint A.F.L. Finance Committee of Hawaii. In view of the fact that this appeal has been sent to all A.F.L. unions in the State of California, your committee recommends that the communication be filed. Brother Cross of the Commercial Telegraphers Union Local No. 34, consisting of the Western Union employees, appeared before your committee. He related the history of the contest between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. and the winning of the National Labor Relations Board election by the Commercial Telegraphers Union, A.F.L. He pointed out that the long hard fight and series of hearings before the N.L.R.B. left the union's funds in an extremely depleted state and emphasized the fact that they need cash immediately for consolidating their gains and signing up all the employees in Western Union, and, further, to open negotiations with the company for improvements in wages, hours and working conditions. Your committee feels that this is a worthy cause and one which should have the co-operation of all local unions and, therefore, recommends that the officers of the Council send an appeal to all local unions asking them to make financial contributions to the Council, which will be turned over to the Commercial Telegraphers Union to assist them in strengthening their organization. (Motion that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment to the report that the Council also donate \$250.00 to start with and request that other organizations take similar action; carried.) In view of the illness of Brother O'Connell, who had been selected by the Council along with Brother Clarence Walsh, chairman of the law and legislative committee, as the Council's representatives to the Legislative Conference in Fresno; your committee recom-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

-SAFEWAY-

YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER

Offers

**LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES**



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

mends that Brother George Johns attend the Conference in place of Brother O'Connell. The following letters were sent to the respective authorities to whom they are addressed, in connection with the World Peace Conference to be held in San Francisco commencing April 25th. Your committee feels that this was a sound action on the part of the president of the Council and recommends approval of his action: To: Mayor Roger D. Lapham, San Francisco; Henry Grady, President Chamber of Commerce; Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; President Franklin D. Roosevelt. "The announcement of the selection of the City of San Francisco as a site of the World Peace Conference, commencing April 25th, is indeed great news for our city. On behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and the hundred thousand American Federation of Labor members affiliated with this Council, it is my privilege and pleasure to offer every assistance to yourself and the other officials who will have the responsibility of making the arrangements for and conducting this historic conference. Please be assured that we will be only too happy to co-operate in every possible way towards making the conference a success and reflecting credit on the name of our fair city." Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Report of the committee adopted as amended.

Report of the Joint Meeting of the Law and Legislative Committees (of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council)—(Meeting held Tuesday, February 27, Labor Temple. The roll was called and the following were present from the Labor Council: Clarence Walsh, Jackie Walsh, Jennie Matyas, Arthur Hare, Joseph Lynch, Ted White. Excused, Arthur Dougherty. From the Building Trades Council: George Rohrs, John Hogg. The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by the Chairman of the Committee, Clarence Walsh. A great deal of discussion was given to the many bills that have been presented to the State Legislators and it was felt by the committee that any report forthcoming regarding these bills should come from the two delegates selected by the Council to represent the Council at the meeting called by the California State Federation of Labor in Fresno, California. However, your committee, being familiar with the bills dealing with compulsory health insurance, it was moved, seconded and carried that we endorse the Governor's Bill, Assembly Bill 800, and request the Governor to amend his bill to include the following five points: (1) Coverage of such legislation should extend to all workers in public and private employment and to the dependents of workers. (2) The administration of such a health insurance program should be kept as simple as possible, and should be vested in a commission to consist of representatives of labor, management, the public and the medical profession. (3) Patients should be free to choose any doctor or group of doctors, and patients should be free to change to any doctor or group of doctors. (4) That payments to doctors for ordinary medical care should be according to the number of persons choosing the physician, and not on a fee-for-service basis. (5) Any plan enacted should contain provisions for dental care and adequate medical and hospital care. Your committee asks the concurrence of the Council in this motion. Your Law and Legislative Committee further requests that the Labor Council call upon its constituent locals to communicate with their representatives in Sacramento, as well as the Governor, asking that legislation be enacted to put into effect compulsory health insurance and to emphasize in their requests the aforementioned five points. There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. (Motion was made that action on the report of the committee be postponed until after the reading of the report of the delegates to the Fresno Conference of the State Federation of Labor; carried.)

(The report of Delegates Johns and Walsh, who attended the State Federation of Labor Conference in Fresno on February 23rd was read. It stated that an eventual outcome of the conference was a unanimous meeting of the minds of all present in support

of the Federation's program; also, that a complete report of the conference will soon be published by the Federation, therefore, a brief review of the highlights of the meeting were presented. Relating to Health Insurance, it stated: "Among the controversial subjects discussed was the very important Health Bill. After long consideration, it was decided that our representatives in Sacramento concentrate their efforts to adopt the health insurance proposition as submitted by the Governor, and to take whatever steps are necessary to obtain certain amendments to the bill which are desired by labor. Among these amendments is the such discussed capitation system." It also enumerated that other bills discussed concerned unemployment insurance legislation, cosmetology, labor unions and activities, post-war planning, flood control, taxes, veterans, etc. It further stated that "All in all, your delegates felt they had participated in a most important conference and at this time desire to render their thanks to the Council for the opportunity of attending the meeting." Motion that the report be accepted; carried. At this time the report of the Law and Legislative Committee, along with a resolution from the Operating Engineers Local No. 64 pledging co-operation with the Council and the State Federation on health insurance legislation, were re-considered. Brother Phillips made a motion that the Law and Legislative Committee report be amended to read "that we approve the principles of the Governor's bill, Assembly Bill 800, providing that the five points enumerated hereunder as amendments to the bill be written into it"; carried.

Minutes of the Meeting of the War Labor Board Committee, held February 19, were read. This report outlined the committee organization, appointment of Jack Maltester as chairman and Jennie Matyas as Secretary. It also outlined committee purposes and procedure, the purpose being to acquaint the affiliated unions with the policies, findings and procedure of the W.L.B. The A.F.L. W.L.B. board and panel members were invited to this meeting and will be invited to the next meeting for discussion. The Committee made the following recommendations: (1.) That the San Francisco Labor Council approve the calling of an all-day conference of business agents and other representatives, along with A.F.L. and public members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, to discuss the problems arising out of W.L.B. case presentations, processing and findings, such conference to be called on some Saturday late in March or early in April; and that invitations to such meeting be extended also to our Sister Bay Area A.F.L. Labor Council affiliates, as well as to other Northern California A.F.L. unions. Motion that the committee's recommendation be adopted. Amendment that the recommendation exclude the wording "as well as to other Northern California A.F.L. unions," appearing after the word 'affiliates'; amendment to the motion, lost. Original motion carried. (2.) That the Labor Council call upon the California State Federation of Labor and the A.F.L. to take such vigorous action as would lead to a rescinding of the N.W.L.B. order of July 12, 1944. Motion that the recommendation be concurred in; carried. (3.) That the Labor Council call upon the State Federation and the A.F.L. to take such action as may be necessary to obtain a reversal of the ruling of the National War Labor Board by which sick-leave plans may be approved under the Wage Stabilization plan on condition that the employer join in the request. Motion that the recommendation be adopted; carried. The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

New Business—Motion was made that the Labor Council endorse the Council for Civic Unity; motion referred to the executive committee for consideration and recommendation.

Regarding the Council's Blood Donor Committee, Brother Ahern urged the union representatives to procure cards from the Council office for their membership to use when giving blood, so that the A.F.L. unions can have a record of their participation in this war effort. Brother Art Probert, labor-liason man

for the Red Cross drive reported that the Red Cross Drive has started off most promisingly and that many unions have already forwarded sizeable checks for the new Drive.

The Secretary announced that the Council's Executive Committee would meet in one week from Monday evening on March 12th.

Motion was made by Brother Foley that the Executive Board consider changing the rules of order and conduct of the Council to provide that the delegates take the Oath of Allegiance to the flag in opening future meetings of the Council; carried.

Receipts: \$2632.58; Disbursements: \$4894.72.

Meeting adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Another Appeal to Retread Tires

Appeals to retread, recap and repair every worn and usable tire must not go unheeded if the nation is to avoid a serious breakdown of rubber-borne transportation during the coming summer, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, O.D.T. director, warned motorists, truck and bus operators.

"The nation is living far beyond its income and using up its inventory as well so far as tire consumption is concerned," Colonel Johnson stated. "The present critical tire situation will perhaps continue throughout the entire year. Moreover, with improvement in the military situation in western Europe which will further extend our supply lines, it is expected that military demands for tires will increase rather than decrease."

Colonel Johnson said that minimum requirements for replacement and maintenance have exceeded available supplies for many months.

SEASONAL DECREASE IN JOBS

Total number of employees in non-agricultural establishments was 37,852,000 in January, 1,113,000 fewer than a year ago, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported. In the year's period, she said, there was a net increase in the armed forces of 1,500,000. Employment declined 959,000 between December and January. Almost two-thirds of this was in trade, which always declines after Christmas. The number of wage earners in munitions manufacturing did not change substantially from December to January.

**USE-
MAILWAY
BANKING**

**It's as Handy as
Your Nearest Mailbox**



For your own convenience, why don't you use our Mailway Banking Service? It's the simplest and easiest way to handle most banking details for your business and yourself. It saves money because it saves valuable time. Try it, it's always as handy as your nearest mailbox. Open a Mailway account today.

Open a Mailway Account by mail

**CROCKER FIRST
NATIONAL BANK**
OF SAN FRANCISCO
California's Oldest National Bank
ONE MONTGOMERY STREET
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

**Always the BIGGEST Value
in Quality Work Clothes**

CAN'T BUST 'EM



MARK

SINCE

1851

100% UNION MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Secretary Stimson Neglected to Show Manpower Available for War Jobs, Free Labor Group Officer Says

NEW YORK CITY.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's recent radio speech urging labor draft legislation "is an attempt to split veterans from labor by giving only the debit side of the manpower problem," Martin Gerber, chairman of the executive committee of the Workers Defense League's Free Labor Committee charged here.

Gerber further charged that Secretary Stimson "doesn't show the hundreds of thousands of workers available" from cutbacks, youth reaching working age, employable Army returns to civilian life, and from Negro and other minority groups.

Shortage Charge Attacked

The Free Labor Committee spokesman also cited government statistics showing that unemployment is increasing, as proof that the manpower shortage is not as serious as Secretary Stimson sought to show.

"Stimson's speech," Gerber said, "is an attempt to split veterans from labor by giving only the debit side of the manpower problem. Secretary Stimson paints a great labor shortage, but he doesn't show the hundreds of thousands of workers available—from cutbacks, youth reaching working age, employ-

able Army returns to civilian life, and from minority groups unused because of discrimination.

"Since the Secretary of War is so seriously concerned about manpower, he should back passage of the Dawson-LaFollette permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee bill which has teeth in it which would make war employers hire tens of thousands from minority groups, especially Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Jews, and foreign born.

"Secretary Stimson says 1,600,000 workers and soldiers are needed. The Bureau of the Census reports that unemployment increased from 680,000 in December, 1944, to 840,000 in January, 1945.

Other Government Data

"A. F. Hinrichs, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says 500,000 persons become available from adult population growth. In addition, there are 300,000 available by lay-offs, 100,000 seasonal workers made available; 400,000 employable Army returns to civilian life, and 150,000 Navy enlistments of 17-year-olds.

"People who can add figures thus find no serious shortage, and will write their Senators that they want no slave labor system."

Labor Council Resolutions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolutions were adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening:

LABOR REPRESENTATION AT SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Whereas, Organized union workers of this nation have unstintingly and patriotically played a major role in the successful prosecution of total war aimed at preserving and exalting democratic principles; and

Whereas, The International Peace Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25 to develop and determine the basis of a lasting peace will inescapably establish a fundamental and far-reaching economic program affecting employment and earnings of the workers of this and other countries; and

Whereas, Political considerations and principles and programs that will affect the present and future status of free and progressive trade unions in all countries of the world; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That proper representation of the rank and file of organized labor be accorded a prominent place in the deliberations and in the making of decisions and determinations which will vitally affect the position of free labor and the welfare and economic security of all classes and groups in this and other countries; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled does hereby concur in the foregoing resolution and shall send copies to those persons having charge of the representation at the forthcoming peace meeting, so that proper plans for such labor representation may be made previous to the call of this very important conference.

RELIEF AID TO RUSSIANS

Whereas, Homeless thousands of people in Russia are experiencing hardship and want by lacking the bare necessities of life in the form of clothing and food; and

Whereas, While relief agencies set up for the express purpose of aiding these and other thousands of suffering people have performed a commendable service in bringing aid as quickly as possible to those in immediate need, there still exists an opportunity to help these unfortunate victims of aggression by donating unused clothing, seed and foodstuff; be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Council hereby

GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT

OPEN ALL NIGHT

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR STREET, corner of Turk
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

approves and indorses the efforts of the Russian War Relief Committee in the collection of unused clothing and food, and be it further

RESOLVED, That delegates to this Council co-operate in making it possible for speakers from the Russian War Relief to address their meetings for the purpose of soliciting food and clothing and also by urging their locals to support fully this worthwhile and humanitarian endeavor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Building Trades Council and the Alameda Central Labor Council with the request that they take a similar action.

Under the expanded selective placement program of the War Manpower Commission, an increase in the replacement of physically handicapped workers was registered in 1944, with U.S. Employment Service local offices making nearly 300,000, a gain of almost 50 per cent, W.M.C. Chairman McNutt announced.

W.L.B. Ruling Favors Shoe and Textile Union

Retail Shoe and Textile Union No. 410 reported to the Labor Council last week that the National War Labor Board upheld the Tenth Regional War Labor Board directive order of September 19, 1944, in favor of that union in its dispute with the San Francisco Retailers' Council, which represents the large downtown stores.

The union was granted maintenance-of-membership, 44-hour work week, time and one-half for overtime, and 5 cents an hour additional for extra employees. The retroactive date is November 12, 1943.

Labor Aids Fight on Rent Gouging

Organized labor is giving active aid to the Office of Price Administration's fight against exorbitant rents.

In fifty-three of the largest and most important war production centers, unions have begun a drive to tighten the control of residential rents, second largest item in the average family's budget.

Co-operating with O.P.A. rent officials, local labor committees in the fifty-three cities are distributing thousands of questionnaires among union members. The questionnaires are intended to ascertain two vital facts in the effective control of rents:

Whether housing accommodations are registered with the O.P.A. rent office;

Whether the rent actually paid is the legal maximum permitted by O.P.A. or whether it is higher.

The O.P.A. Labor Advisory Committee devised the questionnaire after a study of rents in fifty-three cities revealed the necessity of tightening up the control of this essential cost-of-living item. Union officers are emphasizing the importance of filling out the questionnaires promptly and returning them to the designated union officer or committee.

United Undertakers

Established July, 1863

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street
Telephone Valencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, *Ladies' Home Journal*,
Country Gentleman.

De-an Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.